REGISTERED| No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,834.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. E. Withers, as above, from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 31st May 1877.

The PATNA is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 18 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on TUESDAY, the 22nd May and on THURSDAY, the 24th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Patna.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th May 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. CANARA, 1,902 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, on THURSDAY, the 7th June, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

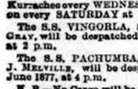
Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the R. S. PACHUMBA, 870 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander J. Melville, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th June 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S.S. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 136 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd June, 1877, at 2 p.m.

The S.S. PACHUMBA, 870 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 6th June 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	9	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wine.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.

ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.

INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummam Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. MACEDONIA, Captain J. Laird, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 13th June. She will be followed by the

S. S. TRINACRIA,

3,107 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, about the 23rd June, and by the

S. S. EUROPA,

3,277 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, about the 18th July, and by the

S. S. ITALIA,

3,245 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, about the 8th August, and by the

S. S. INDIA,

3,289 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, about the 5th September.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

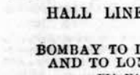
For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, May 30, 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.



THE S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain Thomas Collin, will sail on SATURDAY, the 9th June, and will be followed by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,

2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, about the 27th June, and by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,

2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain SHAW, about the 7th July, and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,

2,100 Tons Register, 3 0 H. P. nominal, Capt. BRAND, about the 11th August, and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,

2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Capt. COLLIN, about the 29th August.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer, from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa ..... Rs. 575
Do. do. „ Naples ..... „ 520
Do. Naples ..... „ 470
Do. Genoa ..... „ 495

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

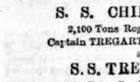
KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, May 31, 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following First Class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1877.
S.S. SPHINX,	2,230	250	———	2nd or about 5th June.

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	Cabin.		Deck.	
To Trieste	Rs. 400	....	Rs. 180	0
To Port Said	„ 300	....	„ 131	0
To Suez	„ 280	....	„ 122	8
To Aden	„ 170	....	„ 66	0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

J. L. STIPPERGER, Acting Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 20th May 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer STRATHLEVEN are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, May 28, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GEELONG	1855	250	C. Fraser	8th do.
(c) ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	15th do.
SUMATRA	2188	450	C. Anderson	22d do.
(c) HYDASPES	2864	450	D. Remoldson	29th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th April 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

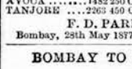
On MONDAY, the 11th June, 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. PEKIN, (3,777 Tons and 600 H. P.), Captain W. Woolcott, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th May 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.		
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt E. G. Stead,	23rd June, at 3 P.M.
TANJORE	2263	450	Capt J. C. Almond,	21st July, at 3 P.M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

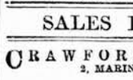
Bombay, 28th May 1877.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY JUNE 5TH.

THE FINE SCREW STEAMER HUTTON.

2,300 Tons, CAPTAIN F. W. HODGES.



THIS Steamer has First-class accommodation. All Cabins and Saloon on Deck.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 400.

Apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
4, Church Lane, Bombay.

P.S.—Arrangements can be made for Families on easy terms.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome carved French polished blackwood household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, a Mahogany cottage Pianoforte, by Charles Fenton and Company, a Milner's fire proof safe, &c, at Nos. 2 and 3, Marine Street Fort.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 2nd June, sale commencing at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the 1st floor of their rooms, Nos. 2 and 3, Marine street, Fort, the valuable and handsome household furniture of K. J Shilee, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner dessert and breakfast services, best plated tea and coffee service, cruet and pickle frames icepictures, waiters, fish knife and fork, table spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery and handsomely carved and French polished blackwood furniture, consisting of drawing-room, dining-room, pier, writing washhand and dressing-tables, conversation, reclining and sofa couches drawing-room, dining-room, easy folding and musket pattern arm and without arm chairs, chiffonier, bookstand, whatnot, carpets, a mahogany cottage pianoforte by Charles Fenton and Co., a Milner's patent firepoof safe, brass fourposts bedstead, cloth press, chest of drawers, wardrobe, pictures, flower vases, table ornaments, hanging lamps, bath dipence, and cook-room furniture and utensils, lady's and gentleman's saddles, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the furniture is now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 4th June, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms :—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 cases white do.
10 bales grey madapollams.
10 cases embossed prints.

An invoice of electro-plated goods consisting of 4 and 5 bottles, cruets, 2 bottles pickle frames, butter coolers, toastracks, 14 and 16 inch waiters, salt cellars, jam pots, sugar basins, card baskets, sets of spoons and forks, &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, a light English built miniature brougham, &c, at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On THURSDAY, the 7th June, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence in Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., of the Rev. D. C. Boyd.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the furniture will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain wares, a strong-built office brougham, a light dog-cart, &c., at Nos. 12 and 13, Strangers' Lines, Esplanade.

On SATURDAY, next the 9th June, sale commencing at 1 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their residence, Nos. 12 and 13, Strangers's Lines, the valuable and handsome household furniture, of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published, and the furniture shall be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY AND FANCY GOODS.

On SATURDAY, the 16th June, sale commencing at 2 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms valuable English Delhi and Trichinopoly made jewellery and fancy goods, the property of Hajee Soomar Essaw.

Catalogues will be published and the goods will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd June 1877.

For sale at this Office.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A stylish and good working pair of Grey Australian Mares both go well in single and double harness and both have been ridden. Rs. 1,400.

A pair of large and powerful dap. led Grey Pegu Ponies, 6 years 13 hands, both go well in either single or double harness. Rs. 900.

A well bred and powerful Bay Arab, 5 years, 14-3½ high, is well broken to single and double harness and rides, would make a good Charger. Rs. 700.

A very handsome and thorough-bred Water Mare "Dagmar," 6 years, 14-3½ high, well broken to saddle, and has been broken to harness. Rs. 600.

A well bred Casty Grey Arab Horse, 6 years, 14 high, an exceedingly pleasant saddle horse and showy, with good paces. Rs. 300.

A young and powerful Bay Arab, 4 years, 14-2 high, is well broken to single and double harness and go 3 well under saddle. Rs. 550

A pair of well bred (Country) Dun Galloways, 6 years, 13-2 high, both go well in harness, and a pair of pretty Deccan Black Ponies, thoroughly broken and fast in harness, the price of 1st pair Rs. 500 and 2nd Rs. 400.

A very well bred Bay Arab, 7 years, 14-1 high, moves well in saddle, would make an excellent Lady's horse Rs. 500.

A very well bred Bay Arab, 14-1½ high, 8 years old, is a first-rate Charger has been constantly ridden on parade. Rs. 600.

A Dark Bay Australian Gelding, 8 years, 14-2 high, very powerful, quiet to ride, perfectly broken to harness and trots fast, with a light English-built dog cart and harness in good order, price of turnout, Rs. 700.

A Bay Arab Hourse, high caste, 5 years 14-2 high, a pleasant back goes light in hand, and free in action. Rs. 700

A bright Bay Arab, 5 years, 14-1 high, very fast in harness, with a buggy in good order and a set of brown leather brass mounted harness, turnout. Rs. 700.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veter nary Stables, Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
BLOOD.

A quick and certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
ERUPTIONS,
and all kinds of diseases arising from impure blood and humor.

IT CANNOT FAIL

To effect a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SU AR-COATED
PILLS,
GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.

Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headache, Indigestion, Dizziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and especially
BILIOUSNESS.
THEY ARE EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,

HE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,
LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

We warn the public against dangerous compositions made in imitation of the above Preparations and supplied from England and the Continent to the Indian bazaars.

Avoid imposition and exorbitant prices by applying to

General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co. Bombay :
Messrs. F. W. HEILGERS & Co., Calcutta :
Sub-Agents—ESUFALLY HIPTULLA, No. 89, Fire Market, near Juma Musjid, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

BY GENERAL DESIRE,
A THIRD
AL-FRESCO PROMENADE
CONCERT
Will be given
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, JUNE 2,
By kind permission of
J. H. GRANT, Esquire,
Municipal Commissioner.

GRAND COMBINATION
IN HONOR OF THE BIRTHDAY
OF THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA.
MISS ELCIA MAY.
MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON.
MR. J. ROLLINGS.

The Original and Inimitable
DAVE CARSON.

LITTLE ETTA
IN HER CHARACTERISTIC IMPERSONATIONS.

MR. JOHN MORRIS
IN HIS MYSTICAL METAMORPHOSES.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS,

PROGRAMME.

At Eight O'clock :
PROMENADE TO
THE BAND OF H. M.'S 20TH REGIMENT N. I.

At Half-past Eight O'clock :
DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

Mrs. CARSON will preside at the Pianoforte.

Introductory Overture ..... Dave Carson's Minstrels.
Ballad—"My heart's best love." ..... Mr. J. F. Arnold.
Comic—"King Baby." ..... Mr. G. Norville.
Refrain—"Fair lady I am waiting for thee." ..... Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Comic—"My Grandfather's collection.. Mr. Dave Carson.
THE HAUNTED HOUSE.

At a Quarter-past Nine :
SPELLING BEE.
PRIZE FOR EUROPEANS,
A GOLD WATCH BY C. MARCKS & Co.
PRIZE FOR NATIVES,
A BINOCULAR.

Nuttall's Dictionary will be used on this occasion, by which the spelling of all words will be decided.

An interval of fifteen minutes, during which
THE BAND
OF
H. M.'s 20TH REGIMENT
WILL PERFORM.

At Ten O'clock :
CONCERT.

Duet—"The Gipsy Countess," ..... Glover.
Miss Elcia May and Mr. Alfred Plumpton.
Song—"Should he upbraid." ..... Sir H. Bishop,
Madame Carlotta Tasca.
Song—"A warrior bold." ..... Adams
Mr. Alfred Plumpton.
Song—"Ye happy birds." ..... Gumbert,
Miss Elcia May.
Solo Pianoforte—"Danse Nègre." ..... Ascher.
Madame Carlotta Tasca.
Trio—"My lady the Countess." ..... Cimarosa.
Miss Elcia May, Madame Carlotta Tasca, and Mr. Alfred Plumpton.

At Half-past Ten :
Mr. JOHN MORRIS,
IN HIS ASTONISHING PROTEAN ENTERTAINMENT,

At a Quarter to Eleven :
LITTLE ETTA,
THE EMPRESS OF THE SALTATORIAL ART,
IN HER GREAT IMPERSONATION OF
THE MERRY ROMP.

At Eleven O'clock :
OPERETTA,
BREAKING THE SPELL,
BY OFFENBACH.

Old Mathew ..... Mr. Alfred Plumpton.
Peter ..... Mr. J. Rollings.
Jenny ..... Miss Elcia May.

At Half-past Eleven O'clock :
TO CONCLUDE WITH A
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.
THOUSANDS OF ILLUMINATED LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

THE TROGLODYTE'S RETREAT.

CRYSTAL CAVE
OF DROPPING WATERS.

AN HOUR'S DANCING IN THE ENCHANTED CIRCLE.

Numbered and Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 3
Family Tickets, admitting three ..... „ 7
Promenade ..... „ 1

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Refreshment Pavilions under the management of Messrs. Kerner and Minns.

THE ESPLANADE THEATRE.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT.
THE NATUCK OOTAJUK MUNDLEE.
TO-DAY, SATURDAY, THE 2ND JUNE.
A REPRESENTATION IN GUZERATI OF THE ANCIENT AND WELL KNOWN HINDOO DRAMA,
"NUL DUMIANTI."

Reserved Seat ..... Rs. 2 0 | Second Class ..... Rs. 0 12
Unreserved Seat ..... 1 0 | Third Class 0 8

NOTICE is hereby given, that the EARTHWORK of the Dhond and Manmar State Railway between Nagar and Dhond is in PROGRESS as a relief work, and upwards of 15,0 0 labourers are employed on it. The present average daily consumption of grain amounts to about six tons.

H. E. JACOMB,
Acting Collector,

Ahmednagar, Collector's Office, 31st May 1877.

NOTICE—It is hereby notified that the Undersigned did, on the 1st inst., PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the sum of Rupees 16,000, being the 95th Monthly Instalment of the FIRST FIFTEEN LAC LOAN, with interest, and the sum of Rupees 14,000, being the 95th Monthly Instalment of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT, aggregating Rupees 30,000.

J. H. GRANT,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st June 1877.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

STANFORD'S POPULAR MAP of the SEAT of WAR in the EAST ..... Re. 1 0
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

MERCANTILE and NAVY LIST and MARINE DIRECTORY for 1877, by authority.. Rs. 8 0
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL... Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL ..... „	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... „	8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... „	2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin ..... „	4,271,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... Rs.	2,000,000
THE RHINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL. „	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... „	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... „	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... „	2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENAY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET :
Bordeaux ;
An excellent Cup Wine,
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 10.

CLARET :
Petit Medoc ;
A sound agreeable Breakfast Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 12-8.
Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-4.

CLARET :
Medoc ;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 15-8.
Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 9-0.

CLARET :
Chateau Lagrange ;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 21.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET :
Chateau La Rose ;
A fine full-bodied Dinner Wine,
Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs 26.
Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET :
Chateau Margaux ;
Rich, old, and very fragrant.
Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs. 31.
Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 16-8.

These Brands have been known throughout India for many years as of the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

P. VUCCINO & Co., PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, 15, Meadow Street, Bombay, are prepared to execute PORTRAITS in Carte de Visite, Cabinet and other Sizes.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Inspection of the Portraits taken by them in Bombay is respectfully solicited.

GREAT REDUCTION OF RATES.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of MILLINERY of every description on hand.

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—2, 3 and 4 Buttoned.
Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen.

Ladies, own Material made up with care and taste.
Estimates forwarded for Dresses of all descriptions.
Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully and expeditiously attended to.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.
ARE
AGENTS IN INDIA
FOR
MESSRS. LEAL BROS. & CO.'S MADEIRA.

THE CELEBRATED APOLLINARIS WATER.

(For Analysis, Testimonials and Prices see the Company's Advertisements).

BASS'S CHAMPAGNE ALE.

Bull Dog" Trade-mark—Bass's Label.

This splendid Ale is the choicest production of Messrs. Bass's famous brewery and the Bottlers (Read Brothers of London) have spared no expense to supply Indian consumers with English malt liquor of the finest possible quality. It contains the valuable Tonic Bitter principles derived from Kent and Surrey hops of only the best growth and greatest delicacy of flavor and its lightness and sparkling brilliancy commend themselves.

Messrs. Read Brothers possess magnificent stores fitted with the best modern appliances and their long experience has been specially devoted to bottling Messrs. Bass's Ales for exportation. The Beer is in Champagne bottles which exhibit its great brilliancy and being thoroughly matured before bottling it bears up-country transit remarkably well.

	NET CASH. Rs.	A.	CREDIT. Rs.	A.	
In Casks of 3 doz. Qts. ..... per doz.	5	8	5	12	} Duties included.
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts ..... per doz.	3	12	4	0	

THE CELEBRATED "COOPER."

In Casks of 3 & 4 doz. Qts. ..... per doz. 5 8 5 12—*Duties include d*

GUINNESS'S OWN STOUT.

In Casks of 3 doz. Qts. ..... per doz. 5 12 6 0—*Duties included.*

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S COGNAC.

CASH. Per Case. Rs.	A.			CREDIT. Per Case. Rs.	A.
24	4	*	ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
25	4	*	ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	26	0
27	2	*	ONE STAR, Decanters	28	0
31	12	*	ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall = 1 dozen, with Bronze stand and plated tap complete	33	0
25	12	*	ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens	26	8
27	8	*	ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens	28	8
			Metallic Tumblers for flasks	3	0
			Do. do. for ½ flask	2	0
27	8	**	TWO STARS	28	8
30	8	***	THREE STARS, superior	31	8
40	12	****	FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended	42	8

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. off Bond Prices, *i.e.*, after deducting Duty and Town Dues at Rs. 8-8 per case.

WATCHER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.
"EXTRA DRY."

NOTICE.

Previous shipments of our brands to Calcutta, Bombay, etc., have been prepared in accordance with the taste that prevails at the English Court, where extremely dry Champagne is not desired, but we recognise the necessity of sending for the future to the Indies and other warm Climates a REALLY DRY WINE, whilst we carefully adhere to the same elegant style that has met with such universal favour.

Our labels remain unchanged with the sole addition of the words "Extra Dry."

February 1877.

WACHTER & Cie.
EPERNAY.

CASH. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	A.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs.	A.		CREDIT. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	A.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs.	A.	
48	0	50	12	Wachter & Co.'s Champagne as supplied to the Royal House	50	0	53	0	

ORDERS UNACCOMPANIED BY CASH WILL BE TREATED AT CREDIT RATES.

N.B.—Forwarding Charges are added to the above rates. We guarantee each package to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched.

☞ *MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS ARE REQUESTED, BEFORE TAKING DELIVERY OF THEIR GOODS TO SEE THAT THE WEIGHT AGREES WITH THE RAILWAY RECEIPT.*

LOCAL AGENTS.

Mr. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, and Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.
Borah Bazaar Street. Poydoni.

Bombay, May 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

MONTHLY Consignments of the above, Selected from the Best Brewings, are received by

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

ENO'S
EFFERVESCING FRUIT SALT,
A palatable and refreshing Saline.
Cash Re. 1-12 per bottle... Credit, Rs. 2 0

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & Co. Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

COLD DRINKS

May be obtained immediately by slowly pouring Liquor over a lump of Ice held by Ice Claws into a tumbler. The thirsty need not to wait in impatient tantalization while the ice is dissolving in the tumbler for the enjoyment of his pegs, cup of claret, or glass of beer, but can have it *at once*, sharp, clear, and

REFRESHINGLY COLD.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Richly Cut GLASS ICE TRAYS, with hollow Stems, each, from	7 8	to 14 0
ICE PAILS, mounted in the best electro-plate..	16 0	to 18 0
ICE CLAWS (Scissor-shaped) for serving Ice of best electro plate, from	9 0	to 10 8
ICE TONGS do. do.	6 0	to 7 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 9-0.
Pints „ „ „ 6-0.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

PRICKLY HEAT! PRICKLY HEAT
SAFE AND EFFECTUAL REMEDIES FOR THE RELIEF OF
THIS ANNOYING SKIN ERUPTION
ARE
TREACHER'S
PRICKLY HEAT LOTION
AND
FREE DAILY ABLUTION WITH CARBOLIC ACID SOAPS
Without danger of internal disorder.

	Cash Prices. Rs.	a.
Treacher's Prickly Heat Lotion, per bottle	1	0
Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap, 10 per cent. Acid, per box of 3 tablets	1	0
Medicinal Soap, 20 per cent. Acid ..	2	0
Household Soap, 10 per cent. Acid, per bar	0	14
M'Doughall's Disinfecting Soap, per box	1	0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 1st JUNE 1877.

THE rumoured peace negotiations on the part of Russia appear to have exercised a material influence on Consols, which yesterday advanced from 95½ to 95⅝, while French Rentes remained unaltered at 104½. The movement, however, appears to have been entirely confined to the Stock Exchange, as Wheat, instead of being adversely affected as would probably be the case with any likelihood of peace, is really firmer.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was firm, the sales being 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. Spot prices as quoted by Reuter show an advance of ⅛d. per lb. in Surats. Arrivals, however, were only partially higher Good Dhollera with the F. G. F. clause, May shipment Canal being quoted at 5 5-16d., an advance of 1-16d., while Good Omra was given at 5d-16d., a decline of 1-16d. per lb. Piece Goods in Manchester were steady, but unless we are to see an early peace, or unfavourable accounts expecting the new American crop begin to come forward, it is difficult to find good grounds for any important rise.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York quotes ready Mid. Uplands at 10⅞ cents per lb., an advance of ⅛, and August shipment at 11 7-16 cents, an advance of 3-16 cents per lb. The day's receipts at the U. S. ports were 1,000 bales against 2,000 bales on the corresponding date last year.

In the London General Produce Markets yesterday Coffee was dull at a decline of 1s. per cwt. in Mid Plantation Ceylon. Cocoanut Oil was unchanged. Reuter has at last favoured us with quotations for Seeds, the first time since the 16th ultimo. As compared with that date they show a decline of 5s. per quarter in Bombay Linseed, 6d. in Pernzepore and Calcutta Rapeseed, and 6s. 6d. in Calcutta Linseed. That a fall of such importance should have taken place without having been noticed earlier, is anything but creditable.

Reuter quotes Wheat in London, to arrive, cost, freight and insurance No. 2 Club, via Canal, 53s., via Cape, 51s.-6d., Soft Red, via Canal, 49s., via Cape, 48s. per quarter.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday evening indicates an increase of £200,000 in the Reserve of Notes and £100,000 in Bullion, while Discounts are less by £100,000. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has advanced from 40 13-16 to 41 11-16 per cent., and the rate of discount on 6 months' sight Bank Bills is quoted the same as the Bank of England rate, 3 per cent per annum.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London is unchanged, viz:—Fours and Fours-and-a-half £84; Fives-and-a-half £88. Bar Silver remains at 53d. per oz., and yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton brings £80,000 for Bombay and £60,000 for Calcutta in silver.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been quiet with little business doing, but if anything the tendency has been a shade firmer. In all probability this is merely owing to the usual indisposition to do business on Mail day, as there are extremely few bills offering with the certainty of a further falling off as the season draws nearer a close. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	...	...	1s. 8 9-16d. per Rupee
Do.	6 months' sight	...	1s. 8 ⅝d.
Credits,	3	,,	1s. 8 ⅞ to 15-16d. ,,
Documents,	3	,,	1s. 8 15-16 to 1-9d. ,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any fresh business, and we still quote demand drafts at ¼ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight ⅜ per cent discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet with no transactions of any importance. Quotations are:—Fours, Rs. 97¾; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 98; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102. From what we can learn there seems some doubt as to the correctness of the interpretation we attached to the announcement made two days ago respecting the forth coming loan on this side. The Native States will take 78 lacs as we then mentioned, but that amount has been offered to the public is not settled as yet, the only point certain being that it will be irrespective of the sum subscribed by Native States. It is still quite possible, therefore, that the 2½ crores mentioned in the Budget may be offered to the public, or, on the other hand, that the whole sum required may be raised in England; in fact, the whole question is as uncertain as it was when the Financial Statement was published.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been quiet with only a moderate business doing. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent., National Bank Rs. 2 per share higher. Land Companies are unchanged, as also are Press shares with the one exception of Mofussilis which are Rs. 2½ per share higher. Spinning and Weaving Companies are weaker, and we quote a decline of Rs. 5 in Bombay United, Great Eastern, Jewraz Balloo, and Oriental, Rs. 10 in Fleming and Hindustan and Rs. 20 in Manockjee Petit and Prince of Wales.

COTTON to-day is firmer on the strength of the Liverpool advices, and sellers are asking an advance of Rs. 2 per candy, but exporters have brought but sparingly, and the transactions reported have been mostly on account of the local mills. The receipts yesterday were only 38,154 bales, the first serious falling off we have seen this season, the quantity for the corresponding week last year being 75,378 bales and in 1875, 68,343 bales. We may look for a heavy fall now as it has begun being continued up to the rains, and although the sailings up to date are about 100,000 bales ahead of last year, it is by no means impossible that the six months' exports may not be much over the general estimate of 750,000 bales.

LINSEED to-day has been very quiet, and may be almost called nominal at Rs. 6.7 per cwt. Wheat is firm at Rs. 39 to 40 for best White and Rs. 33 for Red per candy.

FREIGHTS have not undergone any special change. By Steamer for Liverpool the quotations are £1-16-3 to £1-17-6, but rates for ready shipment have been done at £1-15 per ton. By Iron sailing ships we quote £1-16-3 to £1-17-6 per ton. For Trieste and Venice £2 to £2-2-6 payable here are the current quotations.

In PIECE GOODS we have not heard of any clearances of importance to-day. The market remains exceedingly quiet at unaltered prices with little hope of improvement this side of the rains.

COALS are quiet and easier with the exception of Davison's West Hartley, which is unprocurable at present owing to a lockout at the pits.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.		p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p.c†	109½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	694
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	702½
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	3 do.	108
Bank of Madras.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	640

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.a.	1,03
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,10	150 do	925
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	5,000	2,200	32 p.a.	410
Beliary	175	1,000	all	60	720
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	40 p.a.	450
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	6 do.	259
B ach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do	80
Carwar Co.....	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	675
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,850	all	170 do	520
Dholera P. and G. Co..	500	300	all	15 do	225
East India Press Co....	352	1,000	all	100 do	825
Fort Press Co.....	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	1,200 xd.
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	35 do	310
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300
Mahseal Press and Ginning Co.....	3,125	400	350	25 do	335
Prince of W. Press.....	120	..	1,500	250 do	450
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	600	all	50 do	390
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	67½ do	460
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,100
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.....	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.a.	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.a*	1,13)
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.a.	1,100
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	125 p.a.	2,380
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	90,000	100	90	..	80
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	40	p.a.	1,575
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	60 p.a*	1,13)
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..	270
Brosch Mills	1,800	120	all	10 p.a*	140
Colaba S. and W. Co..	900	1,000	all	40 p.a*	880
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	..	1 00
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	680
Dhurumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	50 p.a*	1,055
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.a*	1,260
Great Eastern.....	1,000	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,280
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	50 p.a*	1,115
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	920
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.a*	1,040
Khandelsh Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	60 p.a*	1,125
K. Mucoonjee S. & W.Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.a*	96½ xd.
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	1010
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,340
Manchester & Bombay. S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	47½
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	..	470
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	100p.a*	1,320
Morarjee Spinning.....	1,043	1,000	all	70 p.a*	795
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	1,235
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	..	..	..	..	315
Nerisal S. and W. Co....	950	1,000	all	..	985
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	400	1,000	all	..	930
Nursey S. and W. Co....	600	2,000	all	..	950
Oriental	2,500	400	all	..	370
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,000	625	all	50 p.a*	795
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	600	1,250	all	..	1,235
Soondercas Spinning ..	1,500	1,000	all	..	1,040
Do do, 1 Share..	650	1,000	all	50 p.a.	980
Do do, 1 Share.. holapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	250	125 p.a.	200
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	all	..	1095
	550	1,000	all	..	975

*For Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	3,948	2,000	all	25	950
Vere Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	7,500	150	all	..	160
Mazagon Land	10,000	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	570
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	215

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20 218-3	0 5 p. c.	272
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20 13 9-14	6 do.	26
Ditto	..	£20 8 9-7	3 do.	72
Ditto	..	£20 21-13-1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100 1,00	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	£18 19 6-13	do.	210

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	20 p.a.	1,910
Bombay Gas Company..	10,000	50	all	7½ p. ct.	85
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	60	1,000	all	80 p.a.	650
Lansing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	200	36 p. a.	275
Malabar Company, Ld..	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct.	7½
Mechanics' Buildings Co.	1,000	100	all	p. a.	25
Treacher and Co.	1,990	500	all	11 p. ct.	435 x d
Virgas Patent Slip Co..	3,00.	250	all	6 p.	28

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 26th May, 1877.

Open 1,268½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	78,604	0	0
Merchandize.....	5,96,701	0	0
Telegraph	961	0	0
Municipal Trains	455	0	0
Total Rs.....	6,76,721	0	0
Corresponding week last year open 1268½ Miles	Total Rs.....	4,42,991	6	8
Increase		2,33,738	9	4

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. BELLONA, 1,226 tons, Captain M. Breen, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s. s. GLAMORGAN, 1,611 tons, Captain W. Buck, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. ALMORA, 1,714 tons, Captain C. H. Day, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE BARON EARL OF MAR AND KELLIE, 429 tons, Captain J. Watts, will sail to-day for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain A. Gray, will sail to-day for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and nine deck passengers.

THE s.s. KOINA, 706 tons, Captain W. Morrison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah (May 12th), via Hoodooda and Aden, with a general cargo, and three hundred and fifty pilgrims.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. PACHAMBA, 544 tons, Captain James Melville, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (May 29th), with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Messrs. and Misses MacMickin, Captain and Mrs. Teed, Mr. Turner, and ten deck passengers.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. INDIA, 1,444 tons, Captain G. Read, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, and the following passengers:—Mr. H. L. Denuge, Mr. J. J. O. Faherty, Dr. Duncan, C. I. Sandelands, Mr. R. Foley, Mr. Broome, Col. F. B. Maunsell, Col. J. R. Maunsell, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Colvin, Mrs. Goulding, Miss Cane, Mr. and Mrs. Corlett, Mr. Richmond, Mr. Tickell, Surg. Major Ironside, Mr. O'Brien, Lieut. Marriott and Mrs. Ironside.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
1	Koina (s)	Morrison	Jeddah, May 12.
	Pachamba (s)	Melville.....	Kurrachee, May 29.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination s.
1	Bordie	Williams	Bremerhaven.
	Australia(s).....	Bozoni	Genoa.
	Venetia (s)	Potts	Southampton.]
	India (s)	Read	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Almora, Day, to Calcutta.
Steamer Vingorla, Gray, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Bellona, Breen, to Calcutta.
Steamer Glamorgan, Buck, to Calcutta.
Barque Earl of Mar and Kellie, Watts, to Rangoon.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Pachamba, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Barque Union, to Calcutta.
Barque Forest Grove, to Calcutta.
Barque Hugh Brown, to HAVRE.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
28	Scootra(s).....	Storratt.....	Madras, May 24.
	Cydonia (s).....	Brooks	M dras, May 25.
	Republic	Holmes	Colombo, Apr 27.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
28	Moulmein (s)	.....	.....
	Zeal (s)	.....	.....
	Riga (s)	.....	.....
	Cedric the Saxon	.....	.....
	Cross Hill.....	.....	.....

The steamer Focotra experienced heavy cyclone in Bay on 16th to 19th instant. Lost four boats, topmasts, gangway ladders, &c. Cyclone travelled easterly from N. W. to S. W., lowest reading barometer 29.944.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Republic—Gathaveen and another Ship at Sandheads writing for pilots.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
29	Carmarthenshire ...	.....	Bimlipatam.
	Crusader s).....	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
29	Oxfordshire (s) ...	.....	Calcutta.
	Rajpootana(s).....	.....	Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—June 1.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Strathleven s—1,065 plates hardspelter, Toolseedass Khimjee, Zalawala—21 kegs varni h, Cursetjee Edoljee Dubash, City of Baltimore s—60 cases stout, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM LONDON.

Thibet s—5 cases sherry and 3 cases champagne, Grindlay, Groom and Co; 95 cases oilmanstores, and 3 cases currant, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

Surat s—5 packages sherry, W Watson and Co; 10 cases soap, Rowe Brother and Co; 7 quarter casks sherry 9 cases wine 1 box jewelry and 4 cases provisions, Grindlay, Groom and Co.

Sunatra—6 cases ornaine, Volkart Brothers.

Cathay—11 cases provision 2 cases candles and 1 case bacon and cheese, Grindlay, Groom and Co; 7 casks hardware, N V Curriembhoy and Co; 19 cases whiskey, Hormuzjee Framjee and sons; 3 cases champagne, W Nicol and Co; 50 barrels alum, Aspar Motamull; 75 cases still hock, P Nowrojee.

Craigforth—1,501 plates hardspelter, Cumarjee; 2 cases varnish, 25 drums turpentine, 15 cases ultramar ne and 2 cases zinc paint, Nuzerally Esmsudin.

Stockbridge—100 packages glassware, Hassum Allarakhia.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s—3 cases saffron, A C Dady and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Tebe s—23 cases claret, M Mondello and Co.
Ettore s—10 cases glassware, Hassum Allarakhia.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—250 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Nemesis —50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Astronomer—61 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.
T Macclellan—2 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Victoria Chellaram—50 bales cotton, Muchund Mollchund.
Ellen Rates —1,000 cwts bones, Framjee Hormusjee; 86 bales wool, Ramsa Gunsamdass; 500 bales cotton, Nurse Kessowjee and 100; 14 bales cotton, Munsookram Motilall; 200 bales cotton, Hurjee Joena.
Knight Companion—500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 62 bales cotton, Lillaba Jewarchund; 500 bales cotton, Nurse Kessowjee and Co.
Hutton s—434 cwts wheat, Knoop and Co; 3 bales wool, Jai thamund Chellaram; 1,000 cwts linseed, and 200 cwts cotton, W and A Graeam and Co; 400 cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 1,612 cwts linseed, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 10 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and; 25 bales wool, Lillaba Govindjee.
City of Bal more s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Macedonia s—8,000 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Guy Mannering s—1,600 cwts linsee, W and A Graham and Co; 4 bags wheat, B I S N Co.

FOR LONDON.

Cartwale—5 bales hides, Rahimbhoy Hajeebhoy; 10 bales hides, Goolam Hoosein and Co; 13 bales hides, Mohamed Corjee; 16 bales hides and 2 bales skins, Mahomedbhy Abdoola; 8 bales hides, Ludhabhoy Cassumbhoy; 3,750 cwts rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Atagofsatter—2,000 bales cotton, A Blaccheck and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Cyrene—500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

City of Boston—23 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.
Jalomar—3,214 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Geelong s—1 case coffee and 32 bales coir, P and O S N Co.
Sumatra s—300 bales cott n, A Blaccheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Geelong s—2 bags coffee, P and O S N Co; 170 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Geelong s—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, May 31st 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 15 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·887
Temperature of the Air.....	87·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	78·4
Dew Point	75·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·689
Extent of cloud by tenths (the whole sky circumded=8).	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m).....	92·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)...	82·3
General Direction of wind.....	WNW, W, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	204

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 31.

Twiss, Col, Bombay R A, on duty, from Kirkee.
Wrigg, Lieut, Bombay 11th Regt N I, from leave, from Matheran.
Pogson, Lieut, Bombay 15th Regt, on leave, from Deesa.

JUNE 1.

Teed, Capt, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Hyderabad Sind
Hogge, Lieut, Bombay 6th Regt, on leave, from ——.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 31.

Balfe, Lieut, Bombay 12th Regt N I, to join, to Dharwar.
Pogsan, Lieut, Bombay 15th Regt N I, to rejoin, to Deesa.

JUNE 1.

Crowe, Surgn, Bombay A M D, on sick leave, to England.
Tucker, Lieut Col, Bengal Infantry, on furlough, to England.
Wrigg, Lieut, Bombay 11th Regt N I, on leave, to Cutch.
Teed, Capt, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Nuggur.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 29.)

The Government is pleased to appoint Lieut-Col A. M. Davies, Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Tanjore District, to institute prosecutions under the said Act for offences committed in that District.

Mr. E. Marshall, 1st Asst Master Attendant, Madras, has privilege leave for three months.

Mr. W. G. Underwood, Acting Head Asst Colln, Nellore, furlough for three months on medical certificate.

Mr W A Howe, B C S, on Special Famine duty, Bellary leave for two months on medical certificate.

Lieut Maxwell, Staff Corps is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted as Surgeon on the Madras Establishment from the dates specified against their names—viz. the dates of their arrival at Bombay and Madras, respectively—Mr W Lee Ward May; and M S Eye, 9th May.

With reference to the G.O. by the Govt of India, dated 18th May, permitting Surgn C A Harvey, 11th N I, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, that Officer is granted furlough to Europe on medical certificate for two years, embarking from Calcutta.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Lieut Col G J D Heath, Offg Asst Comsy-Genl, 2nd class, to officiate as Asst Comsy-Genl, 1st Class; Lieut W Tweedie, to officiate as Asst Comsy-Genl, 2nd class; Maj G S B Hewetson, to officiate as Dy Asst Comsy-Genl, 1st Class; Capt E A Bruce, to officiate as Depy Asst Comsy-Genl, 2nd class; Maj J A S Richmond, to officiate as Assistant Comsy-Genl, 1st class; Maj E S Berkeley to be Sub-Assistant Comsy-Genl, 1st class and Capt E A Bruce to be Sub-Asst Comsy-Genl, 2nd class.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service from the 24th May:—Lieut Col C G M Payne, S C.

Under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to grant Lieut and Asst Comsy W E Francke, late of the Ordnance Dept, the pension of a Depy Comsy.

The Director of Public Instruction has granted sick leave of absence to Mr J P Lewis, Head Master, Normal School, Calicut, for six months, from the 1st June.

PROSPECTUS OF THE BOMBAY RACES FOR 1878.

STEWARDS.—F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C. S., Col. M. W. Willoughby, T. M Filgate, Esq, P. Benn, Esq., and J. S. Maidment, Secretary.

FIRST DAY.—THURSDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY.

1ST RACE.—"Maiden Galloway Plate." Rs. 500 from the Fund. For all maiden Arab and Country-bred Galloways. Weight for age and inches. Winner once before the Race, 4 lbs. extra; twice and oftener, 7 lbs. Entrance—15th of June, 1877, 1 G. M.; 1st of August, 1877, 2 G. M.; 1st of October, 1877, 5 G. M.; 1st of January, 1878, 10 G. M., when the Race will close with Rs. 50 Starting Stake. 1¼ mile.

2ND RACE.—"Forbes' Stakes." For all horses. Rs. 500 from the Fund. Weight for age and class. Maidens allowed 10 lbs.; that have never won before the Meeting allowed 1 stone. Winner once, 4 lbs. Winner oftener, 7 lbs. extra. Entrance—15th June, 1877; 2 G. M.; 1st, of August, 1877, G. M.; 1st of October, 1877, 10 G. M.; 1st of January, 3 1878, 15 G. M., when the race will close. Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. 2 miles.

3RD RACE.—"Bombay Derby." For all Arab and Presidency born Country-bred Maidens. Weight for age and class Rs. 1,000 from the Fund. Entrance—15th of June, 1877, 3 G. M. 1st of August, 1877, 5 G. M. 1st of October, 1877, 10 G. M.; 1st of January, 1878, 15 G. M., when the race will close. Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start. Winner once before the meeting 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; offener, 10 lbs. extra. 1½ mile.

4TH RACE.—"Bombay Steeple Chase." For all Arabs. Rs. 500 from the Fund. Galloways allowed 7 lbs.; Maidens on the Steeple Chase Course also allowed 7 lbs. About 3½ miles. Entrance—1st M. To close and name the day before the race. Weight for age. Winners 7 lbs.

5TH RACE.—"Auction Stakes." Rs. 200 from the Fund. For all Arabs. Weight for value. Horses to be sold for Rs. 600, to carry 8 stone; 4 lbs. extra for every 100 rupees. 1 mile. Winner to be put up to auction; any surplus over the upset value to go to the Fund. Entrance 2 G. M.

SECOND DAY.—SATURDAY, 16TH. FEBRUARY.

1ST RACE.—H. H. Aga Khan's Purse." Rs. 500 for all Maiden Arabs. Weights—3 years, 7 st. 4 lbs.; 4 years, 7 st. 12 lbs.; 5 years, 8 st. 5 lbs.; 6 years, 8 st. 12 lbs.; 7 years, 9 st. Winner before the race, once, 5 lbs.; twice and oftener, 7 lbs.; extra. Entrance—15th June, 1877, Rs. 50; 1st September, 1877, Rs. 100; 1st January, 1878, Rs. 200; when the race will close; a sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start. Three horses from different stables to start or the purse will be withheld. 1½ mile.

2ND RACE.—"Byculla Club Cup." For all Arabs and Presidency-born Country-breds. Weight for age and class with Rs. 1,000 from the Fund. Entrance—15th June, 1877, 3 G. M.; 1st August, 1877, 5 G. M.; 1st October, 1877, 10 G. M.; 1st January, 1878, 15 G. M., when the race will close. A sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start. Maidens allowed 7 lbs.; that have never won, allowed 10 lbs. Winner once before the meeting, 4 lbs. extra; twice and oftener, 7 lbs. extra. 2 miles.

3RD RACE.—"Manager's Purse." For all Arabs. Rs. 225 with Rs. 275 from the Fund. A handicap for all horses. 1½ mile. Names to be sent in by 7 a. m., and acceptances at 5 p. m. the day before the Race. 1 G. M. forfeit for not standing the handicap. Rs. 50 for accepting.

4TH RACE.—"Dawson Rooke Stakes." Rs. 400 from the Fund. For all Arabs and Presidency Country-breds. 1 mile. Weight for age and class. Winner once, 7 lbs.; twice, 10 lbs.; of ener stone extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs.; that have never won, 10 lbs.; that have never started before the day, allowed 1 stone. Entrance 5 G. M. To close and name the day before the Race.

5TH RACE.—"Hack Stakes." For all Arab Hacks, with Rs. 200 from the Fund. ½ mile. Weight for age and inches raised 7 lbs. Entrance 3 G. M. To close and name the day before the race. Winner to be sold for Rs. 600; any surplus above the selling price to go to the Fund. Winners once, 4 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; offener, 10 lbs.; extra G. R. Professionals 5 lbs. extra.

THIRD DAY.—TUESDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY.

1ST RACE.—"Turf Club Handicap." For all Arab and Country-bred Horses, with Rs. 500 from the Fund. Names to be sent in by 7.a. m. the day before, acceptances at 5 p. m. 1 G. M. for not standing the handicap. Rs. 50 for accepting. 1½ mile.

2ND RACE.—"Galloway Handicap." For all Galloways, with Rs. 400 from the Fund on the same terms as above. Race 1½ mile.

3RD RACE.—"Grand Stand Handicap." For all Horses, with Rs. 500 from the Fund, same terms as above. 2 miles.

4TH RACE.—"Bombay Hunt Steeple Chase." For all horses. Rs. 500. Weight for age and class with 21 lbs. extra; Maiden allowances and entrances same as the Arab Chase on the 1st day. About 2½ miles.

5TH RACE.—"Hack Stakes," for all hacks. Rs. 200 from the Fund; weight 11 stone; entrance 2 G. M. ½ mile. Winner to be sold for Rs. 600. Any surplus above the selling price to go to the Fund. Winners once, 4 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; offener; 10 lbs. extra. G. R. Professionals 5 lbs. extra.

FOURTH DAY.—THURSDAY. 21ST FEBRUARY.

1ST RACE.—"The Winners' Handicap." Rs. 750 from the Fund. For all Arabs and Country-breds. Forced for winners at Rs. 50 for each race won; optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 25 for not standing the handicap. Nominations of losers to be sent in by 7 a. m. the day before the race, the handicap to be declared by noon, and declarations as to starting by 5 p. m. 2 miles.

2ND RACE.—"The Winners' Handicap." Rs. 750 from the Fund. For all horses except Arabs and country-breds. Forced for winners at Rs. 50 for each race won; optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 50. Rs. 25 for not standing the handicap. Nominations of losers to be sent in by 7 a. m. the day before the race, the handicap to be declared by noon, and declarations as to starting by 5 p.m. 2miles.

3RD RACE.—"The Beaten Plate." Rs. 300 from the Fund. A handicap open to the Beaten Arabs and Country-breds of the Meeting. Entrance Rs. 50. Rs. 25 for not standing the handicap. Nominations to be sent in by 7 a. m. the day before the race, the handicap to be declared by noon, and acceptances to be sent in with the other nominations of the day. 1½ mile.

4TH RACE.—"Selling Stakes." For all Arabs. Rs. 200 from the Fund. Weight for value. Rs. 700 to carry 7 stone 7lbs., Rs. 100 added for every 4lbs. extra. 1 mile.

5TH RACE.—"Second Dealers' Plate," for Maiden Arabs landed after 1st September, 1877. About Rs. 1,200. Only horses actually imported by and being the property of dealers who subscribe and that are purchased from the stables that subscribe will be allowed to enter. Entrance —15th December, 1877, Rs. 50; 1st January, 1878, Rs. 100; 15th January, 1878, Rs. 200, when the race will close with a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. The 2nd horse to receive Rs. 300, and the 3rd horse to save his stakes.

WEIGHT.	st.	lbs.
4 years' old, 14 hands.....	8	4
5 ,, ,, ...	8	9
6 ,, ,, ...	8	13

1 lb. extra for every ¼ of an inch.

Horses to be brought to the Stewards' Stand for identification at 7 A. M. on the morning after entrance. No certificate from other stations as to age will be accepted for this race. Dealers that have not subscribed on or before the 15th December, 1877, to be allowed to do so up to the 15th January, 1878, at a subscription of not less than Rs. 100.

N.B.—In this prospectus it is to be understood that the term "Presidency-born Country-breds" includes horses bred in any part of the Bombay Presidency, which politically, or as regards civil administration, is under the Government of Bombay. The produce of imported English and Colonial Mares to carry 14 lbs. more than Arabs. Of imported Arab mares, 7lbs. extra; of Country-bred Mares, even with Arabs.

1.—The W. I. T. Club weights for 1½ mile are those fo R. C., and the weights for 1¾ mile are those for R. C. a distance.

2.—The horses will be aged and measured at the Stewards Stand, Byculla Race Course, at 7 A. M. on Saturday, February 2nd, 1878.

3.—In all races where there are ten or more entries and three starters, the second horse will save his stakes. Where there are twenty or more entries and three starters, the second horse will receive double his stakes.

4.—In races in which the terms are weight for age, or weight for age and class, which Arabs are running alone, the standard scale of weight will be reduced 7 lbs.

5.—The following alteration in the W. I. T. Club Rules in the matter of declarations to start is published for general information:—

"A declaration to start for races in which horses have once been duly entered, will not be required. The only declaration necessary will be when owners wish to scratch their horses; and, in such cases, the omission to make such declaration will entail on owners the compulsory payment of full entry and starting sweepstakes."

6. Attention is *particularly* requested to the following:—

At the Annual General Meeting of the members of the Western India Turf Club, held at Byculla, on the 26th February, 1877, it was proposed by Col. M. W. Willoughby, and seconded by Capt. G. C. Hogg, that Rule 12 of the W. I. T. C. Rules shall be amended by the introduction of the words, "where the added money disbursed is Rupees two hundred or upwards," and that the words commencing "upon a race course to distance laid down," shall be expunged.—The rule will then read;

"A maiden is a horse or mare that has never won, walked over, or received forfeit for any plate, purse, sweep

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HON. R. BOURKE AND THE PEACE RUMOURS.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

In the House of Commons last night, the Hon. R. Bourke, replying to a question, said there was no reason to suppose Russia imagines any peace settlement possible unless the terms of it are satisfactory to the rest of Europe.

The Honourable Member also said, that the Government had no knowledge of any Russian proposal to localize the war.

THE WAR IN ASIA MINOR.

Latest advices from the Seat of War in Asia Minor state, that fighting on the Right and Left wings of the Turkish Army in Armenia is proceeding, but that the rainy weather which at present prevails there prevents any important movements of the Armies.

RECAPTURE OF ARDAHAN CONFIRMED.

Turkish official despatches have been received which confirm the recapture of Ardahan from the Russians.

THE RACE FOR THE OAKS.

The following is the result of the Race for the Oaks run this day :—

Placids	1
Belphoebe	2
Muscatel	3

LIBERAL DEMONSTRATION AT BIRMINGHAM.

A great Liberal demonstration was held at Birmingham yesterday, when Mr. Gladstone made a speech, in which he challenged the Government to test the opinion of the country on the Eastern Question by a dissolution of Parliament.

DISAFFECTION IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

In consequence of the disaffection existing among the Circassian troops in the Russian service, those now serving in the Army of the Danube have been recalled.

OBITUARY.—General Sir Watkin Williams and General Hamilton Smith.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The Bombay mails of the 14th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

LONDON, MAY 31, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4 13-16.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 84

4½ per cent do. 84

5 per cent. do. 88

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight.. 1-8½

3 per cent. Consols for account ... .. 95¼.

5 per cent French Rente, 1872 .... 104¾.

Bar Silver ..... 60d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	..£11,100,000..... Inc £200,000
Bills Discounted	..£19,100,000.... Dec £200 000
Bullion	.....£25,000,000..... Inc £100,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 41 11-16.

Departures.—Nellie Martin and Cæsarea.

WEATHER REPORT.—JUNE 1.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5 P. M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. ther. 87, bar. 29·02.

CANVAR, 5 P. M.—Weather fine, wind N.W. 3, ther. 87, bar. 30·7. Fall of rain 7 cents.

MANGALORE, 5.10 P. M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. E. N. W., S.W. Fall of rain 1 inch 71 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5.10 P. M.—Weather fair, wind W., ther. 93, bar. 29·85.

VIZAGAPATAM, 5 P. M.—Weather clear, wind W. moderate, ther. 94.

LINE REPORT.—JUNE 1.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persian Line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	... ..	1s. 8 9-16d.	per Rupee
Do	6 months' sight...	1s. 8¼.	
Credits	3 ,,	1s 8 7-8 to 15-16d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	1s. 8 15-16 to 1·9d.	,,

WAR TELEGRAMS.

NEW arrivals by the mail and other steamers will find the War Telegrams of each week, with the leading articles on the War from the daily *Bombay Gazette*, conveniently arranged in the Indian Supplement to our Overland Summary, published every Monday.

Yearly Subscription to Summary with Supplement...Rs. 12 (Indian postage free.)

Single Copy ..... Annas 4

THE *Times of India* published yesterday, with much parade of leaded type, some amazing items of "latest news." In the first place, it stated, on the authority of its "Egyptian correspondent," that a telegram had been received at Alexandria announcing that, "on the 12*th May*, Mr. Bourke stated officially that the Suez Canal must and will be closed against Russian war vessels, but that no other vessels will be excluded." Why should our contemporary have gone to Egypt to convey a simple piece of intelligence which is thus recorded in the report of the proceedings in Parliament on the 11th of May :—

Mr. Ering[illegible]on asked if the report was true that the Suez Canal is closed to Russian ships of war by agreement between the Porte and the Khedive.

Mr. Bourke replied—Her Majesty's Government have heard that it is the intention to close the passage of the Suez Canal to Russian ships of war; but no information has reached the Government on the subject. We are told that it is not intended to close the canal to other vessels.

It will be observed that Mr. Bourke, speaking for the English Government, did not use the word "must" at all, and that the question of what should be done was left entirely to the Khedive. The second bit of latest information given by the *Times of India* is the fact that Sir William Merewether has been appointed a member of the Council of India. This was made known in our London correspondent's letter, published on Thursday morning. Finally, the *Times of India* says that the motion for the repeal of the Indian cotton duties has been postponed till after the Whitsuntide holidays. As those holidays are already over and Mr. Birley's motion has not yet come on, even the *Times of India*'s readers hardly needed this information.

ABOUT fifteen months ago a report, taken from an American paper, was published in the *Bombay Gazette*, giving an account of an action against Mr. Kittredge, of the firm of Stearns, Hobart & Co., for a sum fixed in the auditor's statement of the amount in dispute at £10,000. We are glad to hear that a telegram has now been received from Mr. Kittredge, who went to America a short time ago for the hearing of the case, saying that a decree has been given in his favour.

WE regret to hear of an accident which has happened to Colonel G. A. Wilkins, R.A., now at Simla. His horse fell, breaking the rider's arm in two places.

INTENDING subscribers to the memorial in England to the late Captain Clayton, of the 9th Lancers, will be glad to know that Captain R. G. Barton, of the Coldstream Guards, and formerly of the deceased officer's regiment, has kindly undertaken the duties of Honorary Secretary. All communications should be addressed to him at 4, Cleveland Square, London, S. W., or at Messrs. Cox and Co.'s, Army Agents.

THE death is announced at Neyoor, in Travancore, of the Rev. F. Baylis, of the London Mission Society, who for thirty years laboured successfully in the cause of the Mission. The reverend gentleman was for a short time in Madras on his arrival from Europe, and was subsequently posted to Travancore, where he continued to labour in the cause of the church he represented. In addition to mission work he started one or two Tamil publications which were largely read by native Christians, who will deeply deplore the death of so respected a missionary.

THE death, by cholera, of the Rev. Jas. R. Haswell, M. A., of the American Baptist Mission, Moulmein, is announced, and Burma has suffered an irreparable loss. His thorough knowledge of the language of the country, and his intimate acquaintance with the manners and customs of the people, made him an acquisition in the mission field, as also a strenuous helper in the furtherance of education in that Province. Mr. Haswell had been appointed examiner in Burmese for the Government Scholarship, and also for the Calcutta University examination. He had very recently at the especial request of the Educational Department, passed through the press a Geography and an Arithmetic in Burmese, both of which are valuable books for the purpose they are intended to serve; and he was hard at work in re-translating the Bible. These duties, together with his extensive and active mission works, made his labours very arduous. No work was too small for him. He did not despise the dullest intellect, his bearing towards his inferiors was marked by the most polished delicacy, and he was gentle and patient in argument even with the most intolerant.

AT Moulmein as many as twenty-four men died in one night in one of the cooly barracks from cholera. Water is so very scarce that it is sold for two annas a chatty.

MR. MAN, the senior member of the local Bar at Rangoon, took occasion to advert to the sudden death of Mr. Cunningham, Government Advocate, and alluded to the loss which the Bar had sustained, and to the good feeling which had always been maintained by the deceased gentleman in his relations with the other members of the Bar. His Honor the Recorder in reply adverted to the precarious tenure of life in this country, and made some feeling remarks on Mr. Cunningham's sudden death, and the high estimation in which he was held by all classes.

THE *Rangoon Gazette* has a register of the thermometer for the two months ending the 15th May 1876 and 15th May 1877. It seems that last year there was rain in Rangoon on ten days in that time, and the thermometer on only three days exceeded 100°. This year not a drop of rain fell, and the thermometer on sixteen days registered from 100° to 104° in the shade. A good deal of sickness is caused by the great heat, and many of the poorest classes are put to great straits by the scarcity of water for drinking and other purposes.

A STRANGE accident has happened to a native boy while sportively diving in a river at Palghaut, on the Malabar Coast, which cost him his life, but the means adopted in the wild hope of restoring him to life were of an idiotic and extraordinary character. The account of the fatality is written by a native :—"A number of Brahmin boys proceeded to the Kalpeti river, and sported in the stream by concealing small stones under water which some others were to take out. Though the volume of water is not sufficient to drown a boy in that part, yet as the carefully hiding the stones required the bending of the body so as to reach the bottom, the truants plunged themselves into water stone in hand in one part and dart through water to some distance and place the stone at the foot of some rock and then emerge. To elude the search of his rivals, a poor unhappy boy, only 13 years old, thrust his hand and stone far into the deep narrow hollow of a sunken rock from which he could not extricate it on account of his silver bracelet which gave away when the hand was pushed in, and became entangled in the cleft; thus his head was kept forcibly at the mouth of the hollow two feet deep. His innocent comrades whom the rules of the sports obliged to be at a distance till they were challenged, had no suspicion of his danger, but took themselves to other amusements and almost forgot the victim. After some 10 minutes one of their number happening to pass by the rock, saw the back and legs above water motionless, and gave alarm, on which a man came and hurried to receive the boy and with difficulty pulled up the hand. But it was now too late, there was no life in the body; every means was tried to revive the respiring powers, but all ended in vain. The corpse was suspended head-long and smoke allowed to enter its nostrils, desperate medicines were applied to the open mouth, the body was taken to an oil-monger's mill and turned round for a long time. Experiments were continued till midnight and then the body was burnt. The deceased, the darling of a flourishing family, was only twenty days before married to a girl seven years old, whose gloomy future the sorrowful event has decided for ever. 'How uncertain human affairs are even for a minute' is illustrated by this tremendous occurrence. The father of the deceased was in company with certain of his friends boasting of his son's triumphal marriage and other worthy particulars, when this sad intelligence reached him, and he would scarcely believe it till his eyes satisfied him cruelly. His relatives now condemn the poor man for his audacity in getting the wedding celebrated when there were seen many bad omens declaring the disapprobation of the gods to the match, which under the circumstances would have been avoided by a prudent man."

THE *Madras Mail* publishes the following telegram :—Bellary, 29th May. There are no signs of the monsoon. The distress is increasing. The town is crowded with starving people, mostly women and children. Some mothers are trying to give away their infants and children, others are offering to sell them. Cases have been known of dancing girls securing them. Forty deaths from starvation have occurred this month in the hospital, and some deaths have also happened in the streets. Coolies are still returning from the Hubbee railway works, still weaker being unable to earn subsistence there. The Collector is absent in the district. Responsible officers with local knowledge are urgently wanted.

THE enquiry into the great forgery case at Agra came to an end last Saturday. Throughout the proceedings the court was crowded. Mr. Conlan and Syud Jaffer Hossein prosecuted on behalf of Government, while Mr. Newton, assisted by pleaders, was for the defence. The trial extended over several days. Khairati Lall and Jargada have been sentenced each to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 5,000, or in default to undergo three years' further imprisonment. Others have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, varying from two to nine years. Among the latter was a Post Office peon who, as the evidence showed, had a hand in the affair. Strange disclosures were made in the course of the proceedings. The cry of lamentation heard in court after the judgment was delivered was distressing. Among the mourners were the aged mother and sister of Khairati Lall, whose cries were heartrending.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL H. MACKENZIE, Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, has sent in his papers to retire under the provisions of the Secretary of State's despatch in reference to measures for the relief of the North-West Civilians.

THE tapping treatment for abscess of the liver seems to promise success in India. In the last report of the Cannanore Municipality, Dr. McCallum gives particulars of two cases operated on at the Civil Dispensary at that station. A young native man who was operated on the 9th September, was discharged "perfectly well" on the 26th September, after having had 38¼ oz. of pus drawn from him in two operations. On entering the Dispensary he was "extremely emaciated with a very anxious countenance," and on leaving he looked "altogether another man." The other case was that of a European, an overseer on a coffee estate in Coorg. He was admitted in September 1875 suffering from two abscesses, and was operated on with the needle four times. On the 12th October after 54½ oz. of pus had been drawn off, the "measurement of both sides" was equal, and the patient was "improving daily." On the 30th October the patient had made an "excellent recovery"—had increased in weight, and was able to take long walks. The doctor recommended him to take a sea voyage to complete the recovery, but the man returned to his usual out-of-door work in Coorg. Here he soon fell ill again, and had to submit to further operations; but he became so ill that the doctors ultimately ordered him to proceed to Australia. The issue of this case is not stated, but Dr. McCallum records that 145 oz. of pus were drawn from this man's liver. The medicines prescribed were nitro-muriatic acid, iron, quinine and ammonia, and a generous diet. Dr. Cox, of the 25th N. I., Dr. Fitzgerald of the 9th N. I., and Dr. Holton, of the 48th Queen's, all took much interest in this case.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Delhi Gazette* communicates the following :—"I hear from a reliable source, that General His Highness the Maharaj Scindia has been pleased to make a present of Rs. 50,000 to his intelligent and confidential Naib Dewan, Mr. Vishwanath Gungadhur, in recognition of the valuable and meritorious services rendered by him in all the departments of the State ever since his entry into Scindia's Durbar; so deep is the interest and zeal he takes in the right performance of his responsible duties that it is no wonder His Highness is pleased with the Naib Dewan's services."

A SINGULAR illustration of the feeling towards Christianity engendered by Mahomedanism, says the *Madras Mail*, "has just been given by Sayed Ahmed Khan, author of a commentary on some books of the Old Testament, and said to be the most enlightened Moslem of N. India. He is much distressed at the thought of the orphans brought up by missionaries in this country, and proposes to Hindoos as well as Mahomedans to save the orphan children of this country from such a sad fate, by founding an Orphanage at Aligurh, to be controlled by a joint committee of Hindoos and Mussulmans, special care being taken that their respective religions may not be interfered with. The Hindoo children are to be carefully brought up as Hindoos and the Mahomedan children as Mahomedans. The Bombay *Guardian* thinks it is sufficiently evident that Mahomedanism begets a state of mind more antagonistic to the Gospel than to anything else.' But why should not Mahomedans and Hindoos defend their children against an aggressive and exotic religion? Would Christians long sit idle if their children were liable to be brought up by Hindoos or Mahomedans keenly anxious to secure the children's perversion? Non Christians are as entitled to indulge in parental solicitude for their offspring as are Christians."

THE Madras Government, in reply to a reference from Calcutta, have intimated to the Government of India that the whole question of economic manufacture in India turns upon that of fuel, and until fuel is sufficiently cheap to allow of its use in India at the same rates at which it is available in England, no saving is likely to be effected by local manufacture on a scale sufficiently extensive to supersede the necessity of home indents. The local manufacture of pickaxes, mamoties, and such rude tools will be encouraged to the utmost extent, and every endeavour will be made to use articles of all kinds obtainable of country make. As a pendent to these remarks the *Madras Times* quotes the following passages from a letter addressed to that journal—"Your editor, who seems to have at heart the question of local manufactures in India, will perhaps be glad to have some details on iron mines. Having lived long enough and travelled much in the Salem district, and having been occupied much in the amelioration of the sad condition of the poor Indian diggers, I will be able perhaps to aid him in the questions where he may require enlightening. Meanwhile, I believe there are no iron mines about Porto Novo, and I am certain that they have brought ore from Sattimungalam, 8 to 10 miles N.-W. of Namcol. The grain, as he says, is magnificent. There are also iron mines between the Patchamallay and Collimallay hills and many other places of the Salem district." Further particulars from this gentleman, and indeed from any one who can throw light upon a matter of so much importance as that alluded to, would be welcome.

EVERY schoolboy has known for a long time that ship's compasses are affected by the propinquity of iron or other metals, but we suspect that very few grown-up persons are aware that there is a plant which possesses the same properties. The *Gazette Horticole de Nicaragua* publishes some information respecting a plant of the family of *phytolaccées*, which grows in that country, and which possesses electro-magnetic properties. When a branch is cut off, the hand holding it experiences an electric sensation similar to that from a Ruhmkorff battery, and the electrical influence of the plant has been observed at the distance of several paces by the deviation of the needle of a small compass. When the compass was placed by the experimenter close to the plant, the needle turned completely round. The soil is said by the *Moniteur Industriel* to contain no trace of iron or other magnetic metals, so that the property is inherent in the plant itself. The intensity of the phenomenon varies with the hour of the day; at night it is almost *nil*, and most intense during the two mid-day hours or in a wind. During rain it was weak. No birds or insects have been seen to rest upon the *phytolacca electrica*.

THE *New York Herald* says: It is feared that the Eastern troubles may possibly jeopardize American interests. The Secretary of the Navy now has under consideration the question of asking Congress to appropriate dlrs. 500,000 at the approaching extra session, for the purpose of fitting out eight vessels to be held ready, in case of an emergency, to join the European and Asiatic stations. The *Herald* adds that the Shenandoah, Brooklyn, and Alaska at New York, the Canandaigua at Norfolk, and the Wachusett in Boston, can be prepared for sea within two months, and the European Squadron if necessary; and the Benicia, Iroquois, and Tuscarora, at Mare Island, can also be fitted out in about the same time to join the American squadron in Asiatic waters, where more vessels are needed. The Brooklyn carries 20 guns, the Benicia and Alaska have 12 guns each, the Canandaigua has 10 guns, the Shenandoah has 11 guns, and the Iroquois, Wachusett, and Tuscarora six guns each. They are all built of live oak, and furnished with good engines.

WE think, says the *Indian Church Gazette*, that both parents and boys have shown a most ridiculous thin-skinnedness in the whole of the Darjeeling school business. There seems to be a sneakiness, a sort of emasculation, a feebleness of mind and body, a want of manly spirit, high honour, and *esprit de corps* among many of the Eurasian youth which is in painful contrast to English ideas concerning schoolboys. Our own opinion is, that the pupils would have been vastly benefited by a good flogging all round, just to begin with, to knock a little of the *cockiness* and overweening self-conceit out of them, and help them to come to their bearings. With the *Statesman* we believe greatly in the powers of the cane for exorcising the evil spirits which exist in boys; and, above all things, we agree with Mr. Bagshot, that "discipline must be maintained." It is plain that the editors of both these papers have but a poor opinion of the "draggings up" of the majority of Eurasian boys.

BOMBAY.

ASSAULT.—Shaik Baba Shaik Osman was yesterday fined Rs. 25 by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for voluntarily causing hurt to Shaik Hoosain Gaffoor. In default of the payment of the fine he was ordered ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

DISPOSING OF THE CORPSE OF A CHILD IN THE SEA.—Yesterday, a Hindoo labourer, named Esso Bhicoo, was fined Rs. 10 at the Girgaum Police Court for disposing the corpse of a child in the sea at Back Bay, otherwise than at or in some lawful place for the disposal of the dead.

THE S. S. TEBE.—This steamer, which touched the south-west prongs, on leaving harbour on the evening of the 30 h ultimo, and returned to her anchorage, was surveyed the next day; she being reported to have sustained no perceptible injury, sailed again the next day, the 31st.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—A Madrassee servant, named Manicum Ramaswamy, in the employ of Sir W. Gordon Cumming, Bart., was yesterday convicted, at the Fort Police Court by Mr. W. Webb of stealing Rs. 90, the property of prisoner's master, and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail.

THE 21st Regt. N. I. furnished a guard of honour, consisting of fifty rank and file with regimental colours and band, under the command of a European officer, to parade at Apollo Bunder yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of H. E. Rear Admiral Corbett, K. C. B., landing to visit H. E. the Governor of Bombay. A salute of thirteen guns was fired on the occasion from the saluting battery.

A DARING ROBBERY AT THE BOMBAY BANK.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo, named Sewlal Harchalal, was charged before Mr. W. Webb with committing theft of a bag containing Rs. 975 in cash from the Bombay Bank, belonging to the E. Company of H. Ms. 20th N. I. It appears that a private of the said Company of that regiment, and eight others, were sent yesterday morning to the Bank with an order to draw the said amount, being the pay of the Company. After receiving the amount he placed the sum in a bag and put it alongside him, and commenced conversing with another man. The prisoner at that moment quietly lifted up the bag of money, wrapped it in his *dhotur*, and placing it under his arm was walking away, when he was observed by a policeman in plain clothes who arrested him. The prisoner was from thence conducted to the Adjutant of the Regiment, who referred the matter to the civil authorities. His Worship, after taking the evidence of Syed Ahmed Syed Madur, adjourned the further hearing of the case to Thursday next, the 7th instant, the prisoner being remanded to jail.

NOSE CUTTING.—A man of the Bhoi caste cut off his wife's nose on Saturday last. His wife having objected to accompany him to Bombay, he became angry at the insult offered to him by her refusal, and disfigured her for life by cutting off her nose.—*Deccan Herald*, June 1.

CHOLERA AT KHANDALLA.—We regret to learn that cholera has broken out among the men employed by Mr. Fryer, and that eighteen of the men have died of the disease. There is a kind of panic among the workmen, though eighteen deaths are not many when we consider that the dreadful epidemic has broken out among thousands of workmen congregated together. We are sure that Mr. Fryer and those Europeans under him will do all they can to stay the progress of the cholera outbreak. It will be hard if this hinders the finishing of the work before the burst of the monsoon.—*Id.*

OLD POSTAGE STAMPS.—A correspondent writes :—"I wish to commend on the fact that servants often pick up old letters with used stamps and keep the old stamps; and as they are sent with letters to the post with good stamps, often only effaced with a small cross, it is easy to take off the good stamp on the way to the Post Office and substitute the used one. You will know why I tell you this."

A CAUTION.—In an article on the Indian Church Establishment, the *Englishman* remarks :—"A very few intemperate sermons or indecent attacks upon the popular religious of India, delivered in the Cathedrals of Bombay, Calcutta, or Madras, would simply put an end to the existing arrangement. But there does not appear to be any probability of such attacks being made. The Bishop of Bombay is not likely to repeat his offence, and there is surely not another young clergyman in the establishment so indiscreet as to follow his example."

MR. C RAGHAVA RAO, Special Deputy Collector in one of the Madras famine districts, writes to his official superior :—"I am always on tour in villages, and I came in contact with several distressed souls. I am painfully shocked to see some female coolies in a state verging to complete nudity, and I regret that the pressure of their distress should have reduced them to resign the ordinary privileges of their sex." The Collector of Bellary has accordingly asked Government for a small grant; and the Government of Madras in the Revenue Department, after seeing the necessity, has authorized collectors "to use their discretion in the matter in doing what they are satisfied is absolutely indispensable for purposes of decency,—within certain limits of expenditure, which must not be exceeded." Any amusement which may be felt at Mr. O Raghava Rao's expense will be quite swallowed up in admiration of the limited decency affected by the Government of Madras.

A RADICAL REFORMER.—The *Hitechhu* gives an outline of what appears to have been a sensible lecture, but there was a row at the close :—Mr. Atmaram B. Dalvi, father of Mr. Dinanath, one of the greatest mathematicians of the present century, gave a very interesting lecture in Gujarati in the Heemabhai Institute, Ahmedabad, on Saturday last. The lecturer dedicated from various reasons, that India was the first abode of man on earth, wherefrom the different races of men migrated into other parts of the world, and justly remarked that the Hindus have utterly neglected their proper duties, and that the Brahmins were the sole cause that has brought our country to the present deplorable state. Account of their self-interestedness. Referring to the high position of women in society in ancient times, a circumstance which alone tended to the progress and well-being of our country, he concluded his lecture by strongly urging his fellow-countrymen to elevate the position of our women and to impart them higher education for fulfilling the sacred object in view. After a hot and inappropriate controversy begun by a young man who seemed to be agitated by the just censure passed by the experienced lecturer on his (Brahmin) class, the meeting separated.

A DANCE.—A correspondent sends to the *Beacon* the following account of a quadrille party at Kurrachee :—By the kind permission of Colonel T. S. Browne, Commanding 83rd Regiment, the non-commissioned officers and men gave a quadrille party in one of the large and commodious bungalows of their lines on Friday night last. There was a large number present including Civil as well as Military. The dresses of the ladies were very picturesque. I may mention one in particular: a dress of green and a wreath of the same colour, marking the wearer as a charming daughter of Erin. The belle of the ball was a fair young spinster, whose smiling countenance, waving tresses, and graceful department would, in rural festivities at this season of the year in her native land, have promoted her to the position of May Queen. The band of the Regiment was in attendance, and dancing was kept up with great spirit until the small hours.

RITUALISM.—The paper which appeared in our last number upon Ritualism, has, we regret, given great offence to some of our readers. Since receiving communications taking exception to his paper, we have very carefully re-perused it, and fail to gather from it either that its author was making an electric sensation similar to that from a Ruhmkorff battery, and the electrical influence of the plant has been observed at the distance of several paces by the deviation of the needle of a small compass. When the compass was placed by the experimenter close to the plant, the needle turned completely round. The soil is said by the *Moniteur Industriel* to contain no trace of iron or other magnetic metals, so that the property is inherent in the plant itself. The intensity of the phenomenon varies with the hour of the day; at night it is almost *nil*, and most intense during the two mid-day hours or in a wind. During rain it was weak. No birds or insects have been seen to rest upon the *phytolacca electrica*.

THE COMING MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section I. of Bombay Act II. of 1873, to notify that rate-payers must have paid, in order to qualify themselves as electors and members of the Corporation of the City of Bombay, a sum amounting to, or exceeding, Rs. 50 for house-rate and police and lighting rates for the year 1876 before the 31st December in that year. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provision of Section II. of the said Act, to fix the following dates for the election and nomination of members of the Corporation and of the Town Council of the City of Bombay :—Thursday, 26th July, for the election of 32 members of the said Corporation by rate-payers. Saturday, 11th August, for the election of 16 members of the said Corporation by the Justices of the Peace resident in the City of Bombay. Tuesday, 21st August, for the nomination by Government of 16 members of the said Corporation. Tuesday, 4th Sept., for the election by the members of the said Corporation of 8 members of the Town Council. Monday, 10th Sept., for the nomination by Government of 4 members of the Town Council and for the selection of Chairman of that body.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway, for the week ending 26th May 1877, was 2,81,332 maunds and in money Rs. 2,29,446. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1876 as follows :—

Description.	Week ending 26th May 1877.	Week ending 27th May 1876.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 61,462	Mds 58,0	Mds 3,460	..
Amount	Rs. 62,622	Rs. 51,692	Rs. 10,930	..
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 5,33,924	Mds 3,27,133	Mds 2,06,791	..
Amount	Rs. 3,15,405	Rs. 1,55,217	Rs. 1,60,188	..
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 97,166	Mds 93,974	Mds 3,192	..
Amount	Rs. 50,592	Rs. 44,598	Rs. 5,998	..
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 2,088	Mds 2,073	Mds 15	..
Amount	Rs. 7,188	Rs. 7,138	Rs. 2	..
PIECE GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 24,475	Mds 12,643	Mds 11,832	..
Amount	Rs. 33,172	Rs. 18,884	Rs. 14,288	..
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 2,31,271	Mds 1,75,149	Mds 56,05[illegible]	..
Amount	Rs. 1,26,989	Rs. 88,956	Rs. 38,0[illegible]	..
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 9,50,316	Mds 6,68,994	Mds 2,81,332	..
Amount	Rs. 5,05,929	Rs. 3,66,483	Rs. 2,29,446	..

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 26th May 1877, was 35,031 maunds and decrease in money Rs. 9,577. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1876 are as follows :—

Description.	Week ending 26th May 1877.	Week ending 27th May 1876.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 4,364	Mds 75,894	...	Mds 35,620
Amount	Rs. 34,280	Rs. 60,[illegible]65	...	Rs. 25,785
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 59,727	Mds 29,267	Mds 30,460	..
Amount	Rs. 16,769	Rs. 6,219	Rs. 10,549	..
JAGGERY—				
Weight	Mds 5,4[illegible]	Mds 12,026	...	Mds 6,623
Amount	Rs. 2,626	Rs. 6,6[illegible]0	...	Rs. 4,164
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 1,170	Mds 381	Mds 788	..
Amount	Rs. 1,[illegible]27	Rs. 1,0[illegible]6	Rs. 521	..
PIECE GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 4,751	Mds 5,919	...	Mds 1,168
Amount	Rs. 4,341	Rs. 6,037	...	Rs. 1,196
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 46,762	Mds 33,302	Mds 13,460	..
Amount	Rs. 8,1[illegible]6	Rs. 7,7[illegible]1	Rs. 391	..
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 37,084	Mds 32,36[illegible]	Mds 4,724	..
Amount	Rs. 15,6[illegible]	Rs. 13,3[illegible]	Rs. 2,[illegible]	..
SUGAR—				
Weight	Mds 4,726	Mds 5,561	...	Mds 835
Amount	Rs. 2,58[illegible]	Rs. 2,933	...	Rs. 323
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 1,57,538	Mds 1,27,699	Mds 29,839	..
Amount	Rs. 45,89[illegible]	Rs. 37,621	Rs. 8,277	..
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 3,57,536	Mds 3,22,5[illegible]5	Mds 35,031	..
Amount	Rs. 1,32,07[illegible]	Rs. 1,41,653	...	Rs. 9,577

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. VENETIA, Capt. C. Perrins, sailed yesterday for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the English mails, and the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton—Mr. J. Chadwick.
For Venice—Mr. H. A. Richardson.

DIVINE SERVICE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week :—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort; and at Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-30 p.m; Thursday, 7-30 p.m. All persons are cordially invited.

HARBOUR SERVICE.

THERE will be Service on Sunday morning, the 3rd, at 11 o'clock, on board H. M.'s Hulk Semiramis. Officers and men are invited to attend.—D. J. MACKEY, Harbour Chaplain.

THE BOMBAY DERBY OF 1877.

(A DOMESTIC COLLOQUY.)

CHARLEY.—Papa dear, I am very sorry you did not win the Bombay Derby.

PAPA.—Why, my boy?

C.—Because, had you been so lucky I know you would have bought me the little grey poney which you promised me so long ago.

P.—Well, Charley, even had I won the Derby, I don't think I could have afforded to buy the poney, as the prize was muleted in over one eighth of its value for expenses. You Charley, young as you are, you are an apt scholar and arithmetician. Go got your slate and write down as I tell you. Are you ready?—All right. Now then write,

To 411 Tickets at 5 each Rs. 2055.	
Value of....1st Prize	
Deduct Prize. do .... 2nd do	
do ..... 3rd do	
Balance over	Rs. 275.

Now divide 275 by 5,—what's the product?

C.—Fifty five, Papa.

P.—Are you quite sure, Charley? look again.

C.—Quite sure Daddy, for 5 into 27 goes 5 times and two over, and 5 into 25 goes 5 times, exactly total 55.

P.—Who would have thought it? 55 tickets gone for expenses. Let me see, 55 into 411 goes 7 26-55, very nearly or a seventh and a half of the entire lottery—monstrous.

C.—Then, Daddy, what became of the 57½?

P.—Oh! it is said it went to pay *expenses*, but I cannot believe it.

C.—No more can I, Papa—some one got pickings.

P.—Of course, some one did. But, talking about pickings, how does your pocket money stand for Saturday's visit to Madam Tasca's Al Fresco—you will be wanting some more lemonade.

C.—Yes, certainly, but want will be the master, for I don't intend paying four annas a bottle for stuff for which I can purveyor only pay twelve annas a dozen.

Why, Daddy, you think yourself awfully clever, don't you; but remember, this child keeps his eyes well open. I saw you pay eight annas always for a peg at the bunder, but the same purveyors who had the monopoly of supplying refreshments in the gardens last Saturday demanded (and would not accept less than) twelve. Monstrous again. Take my advice, Daddy, and do as I intend to do, *don't visit the refreshment booth*. Now right by boy, and I'll act on your advice. [Exit.

EMPLOYMENT OF PEOPLE ON RELIEF WORKS.

Bombay Castle, 31st May 1877.

LETTER from the Revenue Commissioner Southern Division, dated 24 h May, reports that while at Sholapur a few days ago he noticed a marked falling off in the condition of the idle and distressed persons, who remain hanging about, but do not go on to the Public Works. States that, however undesirable it might have been some time ago to establish any Civil Agency work at Sholapur itself, still this condition of the people, and the return, in not very strong condition of the numbers who had emigrated, renders it necessary to open some large well-conducted work at Civil Agency rates of pay and amount of task work. From the Collector's letter appended Government will see that he is commencing the Sidheshwar tank clearance. Draws attention to Government Resolution, dated 16th February, and suggests that in preference to commencing the Sidheshwar tank clearance, it would be well to make the Motibagh, a work on Civil Agency rates, and to employ on it people who should properly be employed under Civil Agency. Suggests further the able-bodied at the Motibagh should be transferred to Ashti and Pangaon tanks, or to road works under the Executive Engineer, and that the Motibagh tank, though carried on at Civil Agency rates and tasks, should still be under the entire control and supervision of the Executive Engineer. Adds that no person should be received on this work without a pass from the Collector, and that all who refuse to go on to it should be excluded from charitable relief at Sholapur.

RESOLUTION.—The arrangement suggested by the Revenue Commissioner is approved. The Motibagh tank should be carried on under Civil Agency rules as regards tests, wages, and task, but should remain under the supervision of the Public Works Department. Care must be taken, as proposed by the Revenue Commissioner, to draft away from it the able-bodied, and those persons who are not proper recipients for relief on Civil Agency works.

THE URDU "PUNCH."

IT is a common saying among Englishmen in India that natives do not understand a joke; but the saying is not universally true. In fact, that jokes between Europeans and natives of the country are usually of a one-sided character. The Indian, physically weak, and morally timid, has certainly no sympathy, or liking, for the practical joking and rough horse-play so dear to the British Sub-altern; and he rarely, if ever, has the ability or "stand" any amount of which, is reckoned one of the chief qualifications of a "good fellow" among his masters. Our Aryan brother, however, enjoys his own fun in his own way; and our Mussulman fellow-subjects at least have a great leaning to jocosity, and a desire to turn to the humorous side of a subject. Though sensitive to ridicule themselves, they have no compunction in ridiculing others, and buffoonery often flourishes at the courts of Mussulman Nawabs, to the detriment of graver business. Jokes, witticisms, and puns, form a great part of the conversation of idle Mussulman gentlemen. Their books are studded with *jeux de mots*; and even the gravest writers pun freely on the most serious subjects. Urdu punning is an art in itself, which would need several columns to elucidate it, with examples of the different kinds of puns. The *Oude Punch* by no means spares his own countrymen. "The pleasures of polygamy, or the man with two wives," hits the great blot in the Mussulman social system; and a dialogue between three persons, a B. A., a newly civilized man, and a student of the arts and sciences, casts ridicule on the Mussulman system of education. The student who has studied under the old system, has read every book in the curriculum, and studied every science; and of books and science he knows the names, and absolutely nothing else—a hardly exaggerated picture of those who pass for learned men among the followers of the Prophet. One of the best sketches in the *

and even the good Mahomedans—these men who in some cases at the hazard of their lives, had a regard for humanity and justice in the midst of the proceedings—have either been punished by dismissal or remain without notice. It is impossible to conceive proof more complete against the Turkish government. There is everything but proof that these massacres were ordered. Why were Bashi-Bazouks employed? I do not mean to say that regulars would not have committed massacres. It is true that the rebellion in Herzegovina was occasioned by only a few hundred people and might have been quelled by the Turkish army without requiring the assistance of the Bashi-Bazouks, and we are told in the blue book, that Russia conspired with the Turks and advised them to employ them. There is no proof of it but I suppose it would not be the slightest excuse although the guilt of the Turks, and if Russia were capable of advising that a part of its own subjects should be massacred, is to be urged as an excuse that Turkey was advised to do it by the agent of another power. We know that although the Turkish government were perfectly well aware of what had occurred they proceeded to hang and imprison the Bulgarians, but they did not punish the perpetrators of the massacres. When a stir began to be made about these illusory inquiries were set on foot, and then came reports which it is idle to describe as other than lying reports (hear, hear). They were so described by the United States consul, and in language equivalent, though rather more civil, by Mr. Baring and Sir Henry Elliot as utterly untrustworthy (hear, hear). Measures were then taken for concealment, but at last, when a stir of this country had arisen which Lord Derby said was got up and did so much mischief, the noble lord wrote his despatch of the 21st September, which led to the appointment with much solemn form of a packed commission whereby the good men were in a minority, and consequently instead of affording redress has added infinitely to the disgrace of the Turks by its delays, and in doing not only what it has done but what it has not done, and finally by those acquittals which caused Mr. Consul Baring to indignantly withdraw from a scene which he did not wish to have to witness—the prostitution of justice—and his remaining no longer-led to its practical end. The reason why the offenders named in the blue book remained unpunished was owing to their possessing instructions from persons still higher in the Ottoman government, directing the very outrages for which the mockery in some instances of trying them was gone through, and in other instances such apologies as the case allowed were admitted for their exculpation, and there was no doubt that the man who gave these execrable instructions had been appointed to the highest command in the Turkish army. The blue book of Saturday has added new horrors to those already detailed. It has been shown that Suliman Effendi tortured prisoners when in prison to compel them to give evidence that he wanted. He addressed a letter to me, and said it was very hard upon him that he should be made the subject of these charges. He says that all the proceedings in court were open, and that nothing of the kind took place there. The charge was not as to what took place in court, but what took place in private, what was secretly done in prison. I addressed a letter to him, in which I pointed out that fact, and although four months have since elapsed not another word in explanation has come from him (hear, hear). There is a case of the most painful, loathsome, and revolting kind found in the blue book of Saturday. The details are contained in Vice Consul Calvert's report, and he states that he has obtained the information in a manner that left no room for doubt. The man who committed this act was Suleiman Aga, and when it was known who he had punished he was deprived of his sword for three days, and at the same time he was consoled by being retained in his post as chief of the police, and which he holds to this day. Let any gentleman who wishes read these horrors. They are to be found in page 46 of the blue book. I do not like to read them to the house. They are things that ought to be known to the civilised world, but they are so loathsome that on the whole I think it better to spare the house their reading (hear, hear). Suffice it to say that it is conclusive proof that the acts of outrage and massacre committed in Bulgaria are not the acts of Bashi-Bazouks or of the Musoulman population, except so far as they are the mere instruments of the Porte, and that alone. Those massacres were not the result of accident, caprice, or passion. They were the result of the system and a policy. They were done in Damascus in 1860, but the Liberal government of that day treated them in a different manner to that pursued by the present government (hear, hear). They were also done in the time of the Greek revolution, and again and again they will be done, until the Turkish government finds there is a determination on the part of other nations that they shall not do it (hear, hear). These things cannot be denied, and if so are we really to continue this miserable farce of expostulation? What is the use of expostulating? You do not do it with malefactors in our own country, and the Home Secretary would think it a very senseless proceeding to expostulate and request a murderer not to commit another murder (hear, hear). With respect to Turkey, this occurs over and over again, confirmed by experience that when a Musulman committed an outrage on a Christian, and no foreign agent is at hand, no notice is taken of it, but if it is the reverse it becomes a different matter. There are various accounts in the papers of this kind. There is an instance of a Turkish boy who dangerously wounded a woman who was pregnant, and on that instance being made the consul was told there was no law in the country under which a Turkish boy could be punished, but there is a recorded case where a Turkish boy attacked an English boy in Macedonia, and he, in self-defence, retaliated, so much so that the Turkish boy died. There was found to be plenty of law in Turkey for the English boy, and the Grand Vizier, who was at the time travelling through the province, postponed his departure to see the Christian boy hanged (hear, hear). One and the same thing runs throughout the whole. If you are a rayah you are allowed to live by paying for the liberty to live. Your tribute is the condition of your life, and if you raise your hand in the attempt to procure yourself justice by force, then the whole sweep of wrath comes down upon you; crime and outrage become virtue and publicity service if they are committed for the sake of maintaining Mahometan dominion. That sounds like exaggeration, but it is literally a matter of fact description of the tenure of Turkish power. By this key the statement of facts recorded in the blue book become intelligible; without this key they are a mass of mysteries. Let me make good what I have said with regard to remonstrance and expostulation. I pointed out the fact last year that in the autumn of 1875 a body of Herzegovinian refugees had been invited to come back to their homes, and in an evil hour for them back they came. Yet they took an unheard precaution; they were escorted by the Turkish troops—the regular troops. All of those Herzegovinian refugees—there was body of twelve of them—were attacked by the agas and unassacred, and the regular troops deputed to escort them, and bound by military honour, as well as by every other consideration, stood by while the massacre was going on. That is not all, that is mere common-place—it is an everyday occurrence. The massacre was reported at headquarters, and Lord Derby wrote an indignant despatch, requiring that there should be an inquiry and punishment; and, if it were applicable in such a case, redress; but there has been none. No notice has been taken, result there is none; and that is the uniform system which is pursued. Mr. Baring gives us a full account of it in one of his reports that we have in our hands to-day. When outrage is committed, notice is taken of it if a foreign agent is there to inquire into it; but if no foreign agent is there, no notice is taken of it. When, however, notice is taken, an inquiry is promised; but what are the results? Perhaps the perpetrators are taken up, proceedings are delayed, and then threats are used against those who bring the action, and hardly any result, says Mr. Baring, or any redress can be obtained. What I want to know is, are we to go on making ourselves ridiculous and utterly deluding the world by what we call remonstrating upon these outrages? I am afraid the matter gets worse and worse. We have got a new crop of horrors reported from Erzeroum as lately as the 14th of March. The Turks were sent into the village demanding food. The food was given them; they then demanded money, and money was given them. They then got hold of the priest of the village and maltreated him, and then they began abusing and beating the male Christians. They entered the women's portion of the house and commenced outraging the women and violating the girls. Three of them were reported dying when the letters came away, in consequence of having been vilely treated by the number of sixty soldiers. These detestable proceedings are reported, and an energetic telegram is sent demanding an inquiry; but Lord Derby comes forward with bated breath, and writes on the 7th of April to Mr. Jocelyn, with respect to the despatch which reported the atrocities, instructing him "to call the attention of the Porte to the present state of affairs in Erzeroum, where the Christians are said to be receiving ill treatment at the hands of the Turkish military authorities." That was the despatch sent in reply to the energetic telegram; but it does not signify one pin whether it was energetic or not. There is a certain stock of phrases used in these despatches. One is "call for," another is "represent," one is "expostulate," another is "urge," one is "press," and occasionally we have "protest." There are six phrases, and one or two more, and many are the changes which are made upon them (Opposition cheers). It is not compatible with the honour of England that these despatches should be sent, and no result follow (Opposition cheers). There ought to be a result, or they should not be sent. It is bad to say you are taking no notice of these crimes; but it is worse to pretend to take notice of them in a manner which you know will produce no fruit. That has been the case in this instance, and here is the most glaring and most extraordinary case of all. Lord Derby sent a most energetic and most excellent representation to the Turkish government upon a statement which Musurus Pacha had ventured to make to the British Minister that it would be found very difficult to carry out capital sentences in Turkey, and that he hoped minor sentences would suffice—minor sentences which might be remitted directly the foreign eye was taken off the Turkish government. What was the reply to that energetic message? Mr. Jocelyn wrote that he had communicated it to Safvet Pacha, and that Safvet Pacha had answered that every attention should be paid to Lord Derby's representation. Not one of those sentences has been carried into effect; the whole imposture has exploded, the whole insult has been inflicted on the British Crown, upon this country, and that insult is borne by her Majesty's government (Opposition cheers.) Well, sir, I have heard of beautiful precepts in the New Testament addressed to individuals, and enjoining upon them the repression of human passion by the patient endurance of injury; but I never heard that the same text was to apply to Christian governments, and that a Christian government was to allow, silently and almost cringing before those with whom they dealt, insult to be heaped upon the British Crown. I say if you cannot procure some redress—if you will not seek it by the only modes that are practicable—then do not give to the world the appearance of the pretension that you are seeking for it (Opposition cheers). But, Sir, this is not all. These massacres in Bulgaria have been noticed in a most singular manner, in gracious Speech from the Throne. The Queen was advised to state that she had denounced these crimes of the Turkish Government and expressed her reprobation—I think that was the word—of the perpetrators. I want to know what her Majesty's government has to do with the perpetrators. The British government has to do with the Turkish government—the Porte. Take that instance which occured the other day, when a British subject was carried off by a brigand near Girgenti, in Sicily. Suppose the Italian government had declined to give any redress in that case, and declined to exert themselves, or put their military force in action, should we have advised the Queen to say that she had expressed her reprobation of the brigand? Not at all. You would advise her Majesty to say she had been obliged to call the Italian government to account; and what I wish is that the house should proceed to lay the saddle upon the right horse and say that we find just cause for dissatisfaction and complaint in the conduct of the Ottoman Porte with regard to the despatch written by Lord Derby on the 21st September, 1876 (Opposition cheers). That the first resolution will, in my opinion, carry with it some weight. In the second resolution we ask the house to say that the Turkish government shall be deemed to have lost all claims to receive either the material or the moral support of her Majesty's government. With regard to the present condition of Bulgaria, it has been most daringly asserted that these outrages are at end. On the contrary, they are still continuing; at least after an interval of three months from the date of Mr. Baring's report, received on the 20th of February to the 7th of May, we are enabled to assert that the same atrocious and horrible state of things have continued in Bulgaria. Mr. Baring states—"I regret to say that public security is still in a most lamentable condition, and though there are occasional lulls of Turkish ferocity and fanaticism, deeds of violence are being constantly perpetrated, and the lives and property of Christians are not much safer than they were in May last" (cheers). That was the condition of things at the end of February. As a foreign state we have nothing to do with particular malefactors—least of all with malefactors who remain unpunished because they have got in their pockets orders which they received from the highest personages in the State. Unless Midhat Pacha be deeply calumniated by the bulk of the Bulgarian Christians he is much implicated in these matters. The government of Turkey is admitted to be intolerable. Is it improvable? I am responsible for one not having believed, under cover of great authority—not only the authority of Lord Palmerston, with his long experience of public life, but even the still higher authority of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, with his long experience of Turkey—that it could be improved. Some men of deeper insight than any politician knew then that the case was hopeless. I thought it right not to regard it as hopeless as long as a ray of light remained. Since then nearly a quarter of a century has elapsed. During that time peace has been secured for Turkey from without. She has had no evils or mischiefs to deal with except the mischiefs provoked and permitted by her own gross misgovernment. There has been no fear of war to disturb her hopes. Have things improved during that period? I declare my belief is that, upon the whole, they are worse. I do not deny that in some respects there have been minor improvements. There are more consuls and foreign agents, and if they do their duty in the precincts where they reside comparative security is enjoyed. But generally an immense change has taken place since 1854 in the increase of centralisation, in the increase of taxation, in the multiplication of the agents of the government, and in the continued presence of those who by a mockery are called policemen. The consequence is that there is a great increase of Mahometan grievance, and that the Mahometans are much worse treated and much more discontented than they were a quarter of a century ago. What does Mr. Baring say of the policemen in Turkey? He says, "that the police, who in most cases are supposed to be the guardians of the public peace in this province (Bulgaria), commit every sort of outrage upon the inhabitants, and are generally as much dreaded as an organised band of brigands would be." That which is the greatest curse of all is, in a great measure a new curse. The Turkish government formerly depended upon military service, and if it got that matter arranged locally it did not much trouble itself with anything else. It has now acquired a taste for national debts, for large standing armies, for ironclad fleets, for improved armaments, and the consequence is that it has to raise an enormous revenue, an undue proportion of which is raised from these Christian Sclav provinces. The agents for multiplying that revenue have been the greatest curse of the country ("Hear, hear" from Mr. Cross). The right hon. gentleman cheers that statement, but what remedy does he propose? Does he mean to look on and expostulate? I think it would be proper to withhold from expostulations unless you mean to give them effect (hear, hear). Why you might have a printed form for expostulations; you might have a blank for the number of villages burnt or plundered; a blank for the number of men killed; a blank for the number of women violated; and you might also have a blank in which the word "represent," "expostulate," or "remonstrate" might be filled in. It would be a considerable saving to the Foreign Office to adopt this form. My right hon. friend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as a sworn guardian of the public purse, really ought to see whether some reduction of the establishment and great saving of time might not be effected by this means (a laugh). This is a sorry subject for jest (Ministerial cheers), but you have made a sorry jest of it (cheers), for in my opinion it is a sorry jest to reiterate and multiply these strong nominal remonstrances which are followed by no result (Mr. Knight, "No.") The hon. gentleman who says no was not in the house when I gave the cases in which they had been followed by no result. These remonstrances are doing a positive injury. The Porte perfectly understands them. There is not to be found in the world a government more full of craft and cunning than the government at Constantinople; and it knows that these remonstrances are waste paper—that they are words from beginning to end, and the people of England ought by this time to know so too (hear, hear). It appears to me that if the government would adopt the policy which I have described they would convey to the minds of the people of this country a confidence which is much shaken. I feel that there is no danger at all—no proximate danger to British interests—Russia is not mad enough to touch British interests. She knows her position, and she knows you have given her a magnificent position (cheers). You have enabled her to plead, and plead truly, that what she has asked is that which Europe asked, and that the difference between her and others is that while they are content with refused she is not. You may say that she has objects of her own and that she means this and that other thing. That may be true, and if it be true it is an additional condemnation of your policy. If she was untrustworthy why did you leave her to execute this work? (hear hear.) I hope the government will agree with me that we should look for the establishment in these provinces of local liberty and local self-government without their transfer to any other foreign dominion. Here it is that we are called upon to consider the misdeeds of Russia. We are told that Russia has been guilty of the greatest misdeeds in Poland (Ministerial cheers), but did cheers come from that quarter of the house when the attention of the house was called to these cruelties, and remonstrances made on the subject? Upon two occasions the conduct of Russia has been deplorable. The first of these was when the Emperor Nicholas took up arms to put down by force Hungarian liberties; and I may say that the Hungarians do not appear desirous to promote the extension of equal liberties to others (cheers). That intervention was a sad and guilty intervention, but I never heard any objection taken to it by the party opposite. I remember also that in the time of the government of Lord Palmerston a motion was brought forward by Mr. Horsman on the subject of the proceedings of Russia in Poland. Mr. Horsman in foreign affairs professed Liberal opinions, and all the support which he received came from this side of the house. I see that papers on this subject have lately been presented by command.

Lord J. Manners.—No; not by command.

Mr. Gladstone.—Yes; by command.

Sir H. D. Wolff.—I have the papers in my hand. They bear to be presented by command (cheers), in pursuance of an address from this house, dated March 15, 1877 (Ministerial cheers).

Mr. Gladstone.—It was presented by me in an address.

Lord J. Manners.—It was moved for from the opposite side of the house.

Mr. Gladstone.—I do not doubt that it was. What I wish to state is that there seems to be a disposition on the part of the government to exhibit the cruelties of Poland to prevent the removal of other and worse cruelties (cheers). Well, Sir, I rejoice that the misdeeds of governments should come to light, let them come as they may; but I think that is a shabby mode of procedure (cheers). You produce the misdeeds of other government—do you produce your own? Will you lay upon the table the details of the proceedings by which the mutiny was suppressed in India? I want to know whether when they are confessing their neighbours' sins in the sight of God and man they are equally ready with confession for themselves. I ask you, will you produce and lay upon the table the details with respect to the suppression of the mutiny in India?

Lord J. Manners.—Will you move for them?

Mr. Gladstone.—The question of whether I should move for such a return or not has nothing to do with my argument. What I want to know is, whether when the government become parties to the production or the exhibition of the misdeeds of Russia, will they with equal impartiality exhibit the misdeeds of this country? Are there no misdeeds? I cannot recollect a more shameful proceeding than the slaughter of the Dyaks by the soldiers of her Majesty and Sir James Brooks. That was discussed and that was vindicated in this house. I will give you another instance. There is an official report of my own in the Colonial Office with reference to a predial rising which took place in Cephalonia. It was almost a ludicrous incident. The soldiers were out for three days. Scores of people were flogged and hung. Martial law was maintained for six weeks. Will you, I ask, produce that report and lay it on the table? (cheers.) If you do not, what is the use of predacing charges against other countries? I will not say whether it is for foreign governments to produce these papers—that depends on circumstances. But as long as we do not publish our own misdeeds in India we are not able to criticise others as we might (cheers). What I wish to support is that these provinces should not be transferred to a foreign dominion. It is a tremendous thing to infuse into the minds of these Christian populations a conviction that they have no other hope or stay but Russia. I feel it is hardly possible to dispute that that has been the tendency of the policy of her Majesty's government. I should be delighted to see Russia strong and powerful, but these are populations which have peculiarities and traditions of their own, and who have been great and civilised in other times, and those not so very far distant from our own, though they have been reduced below their proper standard by the horrible misgovernment to which they have been so long subjected. That that misgovernment should cease is the first and great object, and I confess that it is with a qualified satisfaction, though with real satisfaction, that I should witness its cessation, unless I felt a healthy growth of local liberty was to come into the place of the abominations I can call them nothing else—that have subsisted in those countries. Sir, I had hoped that something might have been obtained from the government on behalf of the first and second resolutions which would have prevented me making this long trespass on the indulgence of the house. With regard to the third resolution I was not absolutely hopeless. But having obtained not the faintest indication whatever of concession in respect of the small demands I made in the first instance, I now more deeply despair with regard to the third. I cannot conceal my own belief—which, I own, is not shared by some near me—that more than this is necessary—that not only is the exhibition of a determination to withhold all moral and material support from Turkey needful; not only is it needful to contemplate the establishment of just local liberties in those provinces, which Lord Salisbury called local self-government, but likewise a determination that this subject shall not be trifled with. It is, in my opinion, trifled with as long as it is dealt with in words alone. In my opinion much is gained by a complete moral severance from Turkish oppression; but if for the sake of humanity, if for the purpose of preserving the peace of Europe, and for the sake of the obligations which this country has incurred, you close up the Eastern question it cannot be satisfactorily done except by the united efforts of the European powers (cheers). My main complaint against her Majesty's government is that when they have seemed to concur in promoting united action it has always been under such condition, which have made that united action impossible.

(To be continued.)

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